MOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHEVALIER WINOFF'S NEW WORK We have received the proof sheets of the first chapters of the Chevalier Wikoff's new work on European politics and diplomacy, which is about to be published simultaneously in London and New York. These important subjects are handled in the Chevaller's usual off hand and lively style, and present the leading questions and politicians of the day under quite a new aspect. They give us, in fact, an inside view of much that we were only su-perficially acquainted with. The Chevalier has been so intimately mixed up with the intrigues and movements of the European governments for the last dozen years, and has had such close relations with the principal actors in them, that no man living is better qualified to enlighten us as to the secret springs and motives of the events which have recently agitated the world. Ne dans le serail il en connait les detours. He belongs to that class of roving, prying amateur diplomatists, half coxcomb and half literary, of which that astute statesman, Prince Kaunitz, had at once so great a dread and made such frequent use. It is related of this Minister that he enjoine i the Austrian representatives in London and Paris to keep at a religious distance all the men who, like Wikoff, are continually fluttering about the embassies in the expectation of picking up information that may be turned to useful count. To the German legations just the reverse instructions were issued. There diplomacy, like a mirror, was intended to reflect just as much or as little as was suffered to transpire of the political movements at the superior courts. The Austrian statesman, though childish in the excessive egotism of his character, was yet no mean judge of human nature. He knew when and where to employ the men whom he either distrusted or feared, so as to render their peculiarities harmless or profitable

The present Emperor of the French is remarkable for the possession of the same intuitive perception of the useful qualities of those whom chance throws in his way. He met Wikoff when in exile, and suc ceeded in impressing him, not only with the great ness of his talents, but with a conviction of the splendid destiny that awaited him. He could not have better chosen his man. He knew that the Chevalier, in desiring to profit to the utmost by the honor of his acquaintance, would, in his turn, be-come the trumpeter of his views, or at least of so much of them as he was then desirous of confiding to the world. Of the accuracy of his calculations we have a proof in the account, published by the Chevalier some years ago, of his conversations with the prisoner of Ham. Wikoff acted the part of a faithful Boswell, and swallowed implicitly all that the Prince poured into his ear. Although daped, like the rest of the world, by the democratic fervor of the Idees Napoleoniennes, it is but due to the penetration of the Chevalier to say that he was one of the first to recognise the great abilities of the man who has since raised himself from the position of an obscure adventurer to that of the virtual ar

biter of the destinies of the world. Lord Palmerston was not equally happy in his ap preciation of the serviceable qualities of our author. Unlike Kaunitz and Louis Napoleon, he did not possess the faculty of putting the right man in the right place. The circumstances of the Chevalier's connection with the English government show that had he been properly managed, he might have been made a most valuable instrument of, and perhaps have saved, the administration from the consequences of some of their own errors. Wikoff, as our readers probably recollect, distinguished himself during the debates on the constitution in the Constituent Assembly of France, by the publica tion of some articles in the Siecle and the Presse, showing how the principles which had guided the framers of the constitution of the United States might be usefully applied to the work then in hand. The ability and extensive political information displayed in these articles procured for their author the notice of some of the leading politicians in the French capital, and amongst others, the then Sec retary to the British Legation. After sounding Wikoff as to his views, and as to his disposition to accept employment under the English government, this gentleman gave him a letter of introduction to Lord Palmerston, armed with which our chevalier immediately started for Broadlands, his lordship's country seat, near Southampton, and there concluded h s bargain with the minister. Of what occurred between them, and of the precise character of the mission entrusted to him, respecting which there has been some doubt, we presume that we shall be fully informed in the future pages of this book. We shall not attempt to anticipate Wikoff's own account of the matter, but shall content ourselves with accepting the generally received idea of his functions, which were those of manager general of the French and American press, in the joint interest of England and the United States. Of the chevalier's capacity for this post we need not remind our readers, after the display which he made of his abilities in this line las year, in his joint management of that most unman ageable body, the Directors of the Academy of Music, and of the New York press in connection with it. Whatever may have been his instructions he certainly rendered great service to the British government in Paris, during a most important and anxious crisis of its affairs, the advantages of the entente cordiale not being so well understood by the red republicans as by the old citizen king and his imperial successor. It was by Wikoff that General Changarnier's project of landing an army of invasion in England, and ungallantly knocking the walls of Buckingham Palace about her Majesty's ears, was first communicated to Lord Palmerston. The Chevalier had the honor o doing that which no man ever did before him-of giving the Duke of Wellington a twenty-four hours colic from pure apprehension. From some cause or other, with which we suppose we shall be made acquainted in the present work, Lord Palmerston quarrelied with his agent; it may be from jealousy of the superior diplomatic skill which he displayed in his mission, or it may be from that lamentable defect of ingratitude, which, since the time of Sir Robert Walpole, seems inherent in British Ministers. The vindictive part which his lordship acted in that unfortunate and memorable affair, which consigned our author to a Gencese prison, did not of course tend to soothe the feelings excited by our author' dismissal from his post. Hence the desire of the latter to illustrate Lord Palmerston as he illustrated his quondam flame, Miss Gamble, and his quondam associate, Napoleon III. Hence the origin of the present work.

Apart from any special object of this kind the book possesses an interest which will recom mend it to all classes of readers. The Chevalier has seen so much of the world and of its celebritie and from the peculiar constitution of his mind has such a tendency to persiflage and gossip, that he never falls to amuse, even when he does not excite people's sympathies. He belongs essentially to that class of writers who under the Regence and the reigns of Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze, imparted to French literature some of its most piquant, if not most instructive and moral features. At once a politician, diplomat and fop, with an audacity equal to that of De Grammont, a sung froid and in sensibility equal to that of Talleyrand, and a confi dence in his own powers of fascination equal to that of Brummel, he lacks but one thing necessary to attain the success of all three -an age to appreciate the combination of such dashing qualities.

As a specimen of the character of the work, w shall quote the account given by the Chevalier of his first visit to the Elysée after the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, and which, by the by, reminds one of the witty epigram, Ubique secundus hie primus, applied to the Emperor Joseph II:—

In March, 1849, the public eye was bent with sus-picious scrutiny on the Constituent Assembly in per-

manent session at Paris. This body was the pro duct of the universal suffrage of France, ys after the revolution of 1848, and it was, therefore, the reflex of the popular sentiment at that moment. The majority was republican, the minority monarchical, and the former is, therefore, accountable for what occurred during their tenure of power. From the beginning the republican politicians committed a fatal error, for instead of occupying themselves with the interests of their constituents, the masses, they directed their attention solely to the best means of prolonging their political prependerance. None of them were sagacious enough to see that the only mode of preserving their popularity was to effect those reforms that up to this time the people had failed to obtain from the monarchy. Soon after they met in May it was so apparent that they mean to touch as little as possible the organization of France as the monarchy had left it, that a portion of the Parisian populace, at the instigation of Louis Blanc, made a demonstration against them, and only a month later nearly the whole populace of Paris rose in arms to overthrow them. A republican chief, General Cavaignae, undertook successfully to defend the Assembly, and was rewarded by being made the temporary head of the State, with the title of "Chief of the Executive Power." The Assembly than commenced the business for which it was especially elected, the structure of a new constitution, that was duly carried by the majority, but they avoided submitting it to the approval of the French people. I will reserve my remarks on this naturant for another place. What the people of France finally thought of the constitution and the Assembly that voted it may be gathered from the overwhelming rejection of the representative of bath, General Cavaignae, when he canne forward as the opponent of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for the President but was the propular cause they were sent to promote. The President for the President was promoted that the propular cause they were sent to promote. The President of the assembly was the Marrast, aveiditor of the National, already am waiting events), which indicated that if his hopes were inflexible, he felt it useless to wrestle longer with fate. I was still more eager to ascertain his political views, and to divine his future policy, but I did not for a moment deceive myself, nor underrate the Prince. I felt sure his tact was quite adequate to the occasion, and that, whilst avoiding his old familiarity, which might embolden me too much, that he could still show he was not unmindful of the fact that I was the only one, not interested in the result, who cherished a profound belief in his final success, when all else pronounced it a shallow delusion. In the dreary solitude of Ham, after five years of imprisonment, and forgotten by the world, the visit of even so humble a person as myself was cheering to him, as I afterwards learnt, not only as an act of personal devotion, but as a proof his fortunes could not be utterly desperate, since a foreigner, and without a motive, still persisted unshaken in his faith. I drove at a few minutes before the hour named on the day in question to the Elysée, and on entering the first saloon I found several members of the President's household assembled. I recognized amongst them his faithful friend and physician, Dr. Conneau, who through every vicissitade had remained true to his trust. No one could have divined in the mild countenance and the quiet but genial demeanor of Dr. Conneau, that his sayacity, firmmained true to his trust. No one could have divined in the mild countenance and the quiet but genial demeanor of Dr. Connean, that his sagacity, firmness and courage had, in many trying emergencies, rendered services far more precious than any his professional skill had ever been called on to afford, and it is not to be wondered at that he held so high a place in the affectionate esteem of his august patron. I fell into pleasant chat with my former acquaintance, expecting every moment to see the patrion. I fell mio picasant cna with my tormer acquaintance, expecting every moment to see the President enter the room, as I supposed the didner was only to be, in common parlance, a family party. I was of a sudden surprised to hear the ushers announce of Monsieur Thiers." who passed through into an adjoining saloon of grander dimensions. Immediately after M. Molé was announced, then M. Berryer, M. Montalembert, General Changranier, and others of little less celebrity. It turned out that it was a grand dinner of state that the President was giving, and I found myself not a little elated at coming so unexpectedly into contact not only with the most illustrious names of the day, but the very men who aspired to shape the future destines of France. I strolled along lato the principal saloon, where I found the company was gathering to await the coming of the President, and I ensconseed myself in a quiet corner, talking the while with an aid-de-camp in waiting. On the opposite side of the room small groups of two or three were collected about the political sracles I have mentioned, who were conversing in under tones, but with considerable animation. As my glance fell in turn on the distinguished persons before me, it was natural my mind should revert rapidly to the singular features of their different carcers. There was M. Thiers, with the star of the Legion of Honor on his breast. Of humble extraction, he came to Paris at 24, and began life in a gairet. Employed on a newspaper, his literary tilent raised him as once Finding public opinion running against the priest ridden government of Charles X., he wrote a democratic history of the first revolution, and so hastened the second, when he became a minister of Louis Philippe. Finally discarded by the King, and fore-seeing his downfall, he began Bonapartising France by a dazzling history of the Consulate and Empire, and Louis Napoleon came sooner than he expected or wished. Writer, orator, statesman; brilliant, profound and cyntrol of the history of the first Napoleon

twas. On cot the issuit traits of the President, that I had occasionally seen, was a sly love of humor—and I half suspected that he was playing on the curiosity of the jealous politicians around, by treating me with so much partiality. Let dimer size servi, said the master of ceremonies, in a loud voice, and the President led the way alone to the banquet room, his guests following in groups. Each person's place was designated as usual. The Count Molé was put on the right of the President, who sai in the Count of Count Molé, who have the control of Count Molé. M. Thiers was on the left of the President, with M. Berryer for his neighbor. General Changarnier was six d-vis to the President. Nothing could exceed the case, stifability, and self possession of the Prince. No affectation in his manner, no effort in his conversation, he maintained the superiority of his position with natural but imposing dignity. The situation of the President was a novel one—a stranger to France, and but newly acquainted with her greatest statesmen, it demanded a rare combination that the president properties and the properties of the past and the properties. The side of the past stranger were and the past stranger to France, and but newly acquainted with her greatest statesmen, it demanded a rare combination that he was a president quietly at his dinner, occasionally dropping a comment upon some remark he chose to overhear. I fell into easy chat with Count Molé, who, fancying that I was deep in the confidence of the President, gave unreserved expression to his opinions on the strange everted of the past and the prospects just dawning. His astonishment was almost lunderous when I proclaimed in reply the strong democratic the time had come when something more than parliamentary discussion was necessary to meet the desire of France for material progress, and that under the president, was a production, that, perhans, the gulf of revolution was not finally closed. The ex-Minister of Louis Philippe really seemed not to comprehend me, for so In return, the Prince was kind enough to express his satisfaction at some publications of mine, during the summer of '48, wherein I expressed my convictions of his heing called to the head of France so positively that the French Minister at Washington, M. Poussin, pronounced me quite mad. "As often happens," remarked the Prince, playfully, "I dere say you are not a little surprised to find all your predictions at last so completely verified." "However that may be," I replied, "I assure your Highness that it is fortunate for me as well as for France that you were elected." "How so?" inquired the President. "Simply because I foretold your success with such unqualified confidence, that I should have been a lost prophet if the event had turned out otherwise." Bidding the Prince good night, I wended my way home, fully occupied with my reflections. I have detailed the incidents of my first dinner at the Blysée with some minuteness, with a view to convey a more vivid impression of the actual state of things at this interesting epoch.

Ex-President Tyler's Letter to a Black Man.

[From the Buffslo Advertiser, June 4.]
We cheerfully give place to the following letter. It carries sufficient explanation of the circumstances under which it was written on its face. Hope Butler is a well behaved colored man, who has resided among us for everal years, and is favorably known to many of our

CHARLES CITY COUNTY, VA., May 21, 1856

My Good Friend was highly gradified in the receipt of your letter of the 4th May, and shall not fail to make known your kied remembrances to my brother, Doctor Wat H. Tyler, when I see him. His post office is the "old Church, Hanover county," and he would be very much pleased to receive a letter from you.

Mr. Wildem Allen is residing at Claremont, having marifed Mir Jessup, from Canaca, and Mrs. Orgain lives at Berkeiey, the birthplace of Gen. Harrison, which she purchased in the last two years.

Doctor Wings, afer having sold out here and emigrated

purchased in the last two years.

Doctor Minge, after having sold out here and emigrated to Alabara, nas returned to Virginia, and purchased the form formerly occupied by Mr. Cocke, near to Foores debundred. Mr. Francis Ruffin etid lives at Cabin Point, and General Havey in Richmond. I regret to say that our excellent bleade Para Crump and Dr. R. heart Butler, have paid the great dest of nature. Two more estimable men rarely, if ever, lives.

Thus have I given you so account of all those you in-mired after, end I doubt not but that each of them who quired after, and I doubt not but that each of them who now his would mat cordially salute you wherever that might meet you, whether in your old na ive Virginia, or in your adopted State of New York. They say to you what is true in negated to the penalties imposed on free persons of color returning to this State. But it may true be said that the siringency of our laws is enurely to be a cithed to the factious interference of these who are evermore suggest in the task of daturbing their neighbors, tather than to the saintt and fessings of our own people. You were always treated with attention and respect by this people, because you were known to be correct in all your canges and faithful to all your engage ments, and you can well avouch that all colored men who conduct themselves becomingly among us are treated at all times with consideration and respect. There are no types of "Uncle Tow and his Cabia" expect. St. Clair.

Carrier he person of his education asply home with Mr. So Cair.

I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Cook last year saratega, and through him made equities concerning you. I am glad that he made known the fact to you, at to it i am inch be of for your letter.

I shall take pleasure in mentioning your remembrances to the gentlemen as desired, and am gratified to learn that at your advances age you continue to sale you do the sincere wish of one who respects ments without circumston of race. Very truly your fitted,

Mr. Hope Butter.

COWHIDING AFFAIR IN BOSTON.—Considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of stores numbered 90 to 100 on Pearl street, this forenous, by the appearance of a gentleman residing in Cambridge, who was on the lookout for a clerk in a since store in the immed six vicinity of the latter number. The Cambridge gentleman discovered the object of his rearch in a store turne or four doors from that in which he is employed, and immediately drews a store toward commenced laying it was not and about the head and commenced laying it was not and about the head and shoulders of the clerk, who fied, and took refugein his employer's store, but was pursued, and sundry blows inflicted upon him there. The cowhiding left distinct marks on his face and neck. The course of this strack is said to be the fact, that the clerk has on more than one occasion in culted the wife of the assaulting party, his insul's being so gross that the clerk as refrained from leaving her house for several weeks past from fear of their repetition,—Roston Journal, Jupe 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1856. The City and County Consolidation Bill-Sui and Claims-Public Offices and Public Pay State of the City Wharves-Attempt at Official Bribery-Weather and Trade-Chinese Idolatry and Chinese Murders-Gambling and Lynching-The Drama at a Low Ebb-Miss Oatman's Grant and Other Appropriations—Escheated Estates Bill—The United States Senatorship—Chances of the Candidates—Know Nothing Intelerance— Reform of the Criminal Code—The Panama Mas-sacre Excitement—A New Catholic Church— The Claims on Adams & Co.

The first fruits of the bill consolidating our city and county and organizing their govarnment on a better basis are rather unpromising. A few days after its passage a number of suits were commenced against the city for near a quarter million dollars and all its funds and property attached. These proceed-ings are instituted by holders of scrip, who have long waited for its payment. For each department of the government a proportion of the taxes collected are set apart, and no more than the sum thus placed aside can be paid. The consequence is, much of it has been rejected and a large portion was fraudulently issued by Meiggs. The Supreme Court liberally construing the charter, holds that the city is liable. Under these circumstances, it was pressed on the Legislature to pass a law funding this debt and thereby give security to claimants and save the city the expense of defending suits brought against it by creditors. The bill was introduced and passed one branch of the Legislature, but on a subsequent day it was reconsidered and no further action taken on the subject. Some of the scrip taken to Sacramento was, on examination, found to be spurious, and this is the way, Madame Rumor has it, the measure was defeated. Had it become a law all the litigation going on and to follow would be spared us. It is another trouble added to the long catalogue inflicted on the city by dishonest functionaries and hostile legislators. Our citizens are too ambitious and too busy to pay the requisite attention to the doings of their law makers. The necessity of a funding bill was as apparent as reform in the government of the city. An act was passed funding the outstanding debt of the State up to January, 1857. Bonds are to be issued to run for twenty years, at seven per cent, for \$1,500,000. This will make the entire liabilities of the State, bearing interest, \$5,000,000. We can only regret a similar provision was not made for San Francisco.

While the city is thus sunk in hopeless bankruptcy, it is a singular fact that \$600,000 remains due and unpaid for assessments. This sum is owing by wealthy men, who refuse to pay, and, by compelling legal proceedings to be brought against them, are able, by appealing to the higher courts, to evade for years their collection. The burthen of supporting the city government is in this way thrown on the poorer classes, who promptly pay when called on. The merchants say they would only contribute the means of enabling the treasury to be robbed, and therefore refuse—a lame excuse to cover their real motives. Their delinquency takes the bread from school teachers, policemen, &c., most of whom have to wait six or seven months before they can have their salaries paid. The floating indebtedness of the county is over \$500,000; that of the city is one million and a half, or over.

An ex-County Recorder, has succeeded in getting from the county, already impoverished, the sum of \$5,000, for indices to the books of mortgages, conveyances, &c. He refused to deliver them up wither them up did they have paid this sum and a taker are indispense. While the city is thus sunk in hopeless bankrupt-

\$8,000, for indices to the books of mortgages, conveyances, &c. He refused to deliver them up without being paid this sum, and as they are indispensible to the prosecution of scarches, a committee of the Supervisors were persuaded to let him have this extra compensation. It is doubtful if he can get the \$8,000, as the new charter restricts the Supervisors in the appropriation of money.

Yet another effort is on foot to exact a larger sum, panels \$25,000 from the county for the last archives.

Yet another effort is on foot to exact a larger sum, namely \$50,000, from the county for the lost archives of the pueblo of San Francisco. These documents are to settle the titles to all lands in this vizinity, about there has been so much litigation. The gentleman who makes the demand says that he dug them up out of the earth, where they were concealed, and he is determined to make the spot from whence they were taken prove to him a rich mine. As a matter of right, these papers are the property of the city as the successor of the pueblo, and his duty in the premises is to deliver them up and receive a liberal reward for his trouble, and any additional gift their value would justly entitle him to. As it is now a committee have had a conference with him, and his terms as stated were made known.

known.

The commercial interests of the city have long The commercial interests of the city have long required a safer and more substantial description of wharves than what the harbor is at present provided with. The building of a buikhead would give far greater security to the shipping arriving fere. A general acknowledgment of its necessity is abroad as a preventive to any ulterior change of Benicia being selected as the great entrepot for our Pacific markets. The outlay for its construction would be considerable, and from the present financial condition of the city it is out of the question cial condition of the city it is out of the question that it could be performed at its expense. An offer has been made by speculators to build a sea wall, but on terms so manifestly unfair that the press insisted on refusing the proposal. The Board of Aldermen had an exciting time when the subject came up before them. Messrs. Levi Parsons and others agreed to construct a bulkhead on condition that the city would relinquish to them the right to collect wharfage for all future time. The Board is conversed of citht members and it was there agreed to construct a bulkhead on condition that the city would relinquish to them the right to collect wharfage for all future time. The Board is composed of eight members, and it was found four favored the grant and an equal number was in opposition. One of the members explained the ground of his antagonism. He had been approached by individuals a few days previously, soliciting his vote. They assured him, in case he promised the ordinance would go through, as four of the Aldermen had pledged themselves to suppor; it. They were ready to hand him \$6,000 if he consented to give his vote in favor of the measure. This disclosure fell like a bombshell in the Board, and immediately brought to their feet all who were in favor of the grant. Explanations were demanded, and one member, more beligherent than the rest, made advances of a non-pacific nature across the room, towards the gentleman who had been tampered with. He was restrained from committing any violence. The proposition of Messrs, Parsons and others was unanimously rejected. If the bulkhead can be built on equitable terms the voice of our citizens will be strong in its ravor. The field is now open for other parties to make offers, and such are invited. The State will contribute nothing towards it, and the city is unable to move, so if ever built, it must be done by private enterprise

There is and has been for months past a general complaint of the stagnation of business, and the mercantile community have reason to gramble at the dullness of trade. We are receiving large shipments from the Fast, inundating the markets, which makes commercial matters listless enough. The long drought had also a tendency to paralize business. Another cause of this depression is that the trade is over done. There are two persons in each branch, where one would be sufficient. The plentiful fall of rain has had the effect of brightening the prospects of bountiful crops, while to the miners it afforsts the means of conducting their operations. In many districts they had to

turns to reward the labors of the husbandmen. The mineral resources of the State are yielding profitable results to the persevering and industrious. There is no appearance of the diggings giving out; and from the fresh discoveries every day, there is every reason to believe California was never richer in this respect than at present. The country papers report unusual success among the miners, and instances are given of good luck that would seem lictions if they were not well authenticated. The

report unusual success among the miners, and instances are given of good luck that would seem fictious, if they were not well authenticated. The miners will not trade nor pay debts when idle, and as they have now plenty of water, we may expect an improvement in business. The market is well supplied with every article in demand, and in consequence goods are frequently disposed of at auction at low rates. The port charges are high, and freight having to be paid, it necessitates the converting of the cargoes speedily into cash.

The Chinese have opened their Asylam again, to carry on the barbarous worship introduced by them into America. On this occasion none but Celestials were permitted to enter. They communicated the fact to the newspapers so that the public might know they were engaged in the adoration of Ching Tai. Perhaps they intend to supplie at this wooden idol to protect them in their precarious position, and to look out for himself that he is not pulled down from his exalted situation. But certainly, his broad visage will show indifference to all appeals. The ship Mary Whitridge left here on the 26th ult., for Hong Kong, with fifty Chinamen returning to their native country. Two days subsequently the Stephen Baldwin arrived from the same port, with near 300 passengers. This importation will add about \$12,000 to the state treasury, if the head tax of \$50 on each is collected. The late Commissioner of Emigrants was removed a month since for remaing to enfore this law. He considered it unconof Emigrants was removed a month since for re-fusing to enfore this law. He considered it uncon-stitutional. Most of these Chinese go direct to the mines, the Legislature having reduced the foreign miners' tax to a uniform rate of four dollars per

month.

A horrible state of affairs among the abandoned Chinese women has come to light, on a coroner's in-

vestigation into the cause of the death of one of these unfortunate creatures, who it appeared poisoned herself to escape the cruelties practiced by an old harridan who ruled in the den they inhabit with despotic sway. In these brothels it is usual to appoint some aged hag to take charge of the younger inmates. A blind obedience must be yielded, and to inforce her behests she uses a large stick. The coroner suspecting foul play to be going on, from the fact of seeing pieces of paper burning in front of the house, (done to propitiate the gods.) searched and found the dead body of a girl in the cellar. The old ogre was arrested. On an examination before the Mayor it was proved that two other girls had died from the effects of poison, and their remains were concealed. Vermillion and opium were used in each case, and from the misery of the females it is a matter of speculation how many more may have rid themselves of the twenty invasion the interior countries.

lead.

Some of the grand juries in the interior counties havy prosecuted the keepers of gambling houses that infeat their localities. In this good work they are sustained by the people. A vigorous and determined enforcement of the laws against similar places in this city would be productive of great benefit. It would remove from among us one of the greatest evils that afflict the community. In these places every inducement is spread out to lead the weak minded to destruction. Piles of gold, liquors to be had for the asking and pictures, all combine to lure victims to want and recklessness. The Consolidation bill confers on the Supervisors power to suppress places of this character. To a new and honest set of rulers it will be an excellent opportunity to commence their labors by clearing the city of these plague spoic.

A said has been commenced in the Superior Court, by a man named Constock, against twenty two individuals, for an attempt to lynch him in the month of December last. He claims \$100,000 damages, and in his complaint alleges that at that time being a resident of Contra Costa county, he was seized, and violent threats used by the defendants of compel him to bring charges against certain parties in the property of the contract of the contract of the property of jurisprudence will scarcely furnish a parallel case, and in no other country could the courts be called on to redress such a wrong. The state of affairs at one time compelled the people to take the law into their own hands; and its administration by them, though divested of all formalities, had swholesome effect. The period is past when it was necessary to adopt extreme measures. The regularly organized tribunals are all sufficient to punish offenders and protect life and property. Our citizens are emulous of establishing an unblemished reputation for good government and obedience to the laws, and in consequence quiet and order reign over the entire State. In this respect we are not behind any of our Atlantic siters.

Mrs. Catherine N. Sinclair

jection on the part of his Excellency. For the pay, milage, and other expenses of the session, \$257,000 was voted; to the State printer, \$100,000; advertising various notices, \$58,000; and lastly, the Governor found authority to confirm the contract granting to Gen. Estall \$1,000 monthly, for five years, for supporting the State prison. Fifteen thousand dollars was also voted for calling into service a mounted company for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Klamath county.

The Legislature passed one act before its adjournment, that entitled it to some share of praise. It rt of his Ex

The Legislature passed one act before its adjournment, that entitled it to some share of praise. It has placed on the statute book a law relative to escheated estates which is certain to araw the attention of legislators in other States to this important subject. It is extremely liberal towards foreigners, who can now invest their capital in real and personal property with entire safety. It provides that aliens hereafter may inherit, and hold by inheritance, real and personal property the same as native born citizens. But no non-resident foreigners can hold property within the State five years after they shall shall inherit the same. If at the end of that time no claimants present themselves, the value of the property is to be used for the benefit of the State. This act is an advance in the direction of progress, and, moreover, will be of great benefit to California. It will check the movement to withdraw foreign capital now going on, and induce capitalists of other countries, by the perfect security guaranteed, to invest their money in the working of the mines. They only need men willing to labor, and capital, to make them render up their rich and inexhaustible wealth.

The political cliques are at work again scheming

wealth.

The political cliques are at work again scheming for candidates for the United States Senatorship. The strongest of these raily around Mr. Broderick. He will be found a difficult rival to overcome by all who enter the arena against him. His chances for the Senatorship are best, for with the certain election of a democratic Legislature in November, it will be compulsory on both houses to give him their suffrages, so as not to permit a favorable opportunity to pass of sending a representative of their list the fate of suffrages, so as not to permit a favorable opportunity to pass of sending a representative of their party to the United States Senate. It is the fate of every public man to have enemies, and Broderick is no exception to the rule. In the Legislature he was very popular, and every one liked him for his straightforward and unostentatious demeanor.

The other candidates named have great difficulties to ovecome. Dr. Gwin has a strong body of friends among his party, but numerically far behind Broderick's supporters. His connection with the

Broderick's supporters. His connection with the administration does not add to his chances, and aid from that quarter tends to depreciate his prospects of success. The Know Nothing aspirants at the of success. The Know Nothing aspirants at the commencement of 1856, with the exception of Mr. Foote, are out of the State, and the last named gentleman, making a virtue of necessity, retired from the contest. The republicans, though making a great show at their Convention, it is well understood are satisfied their party has no chance in the Schaforial campaign. Their great hopes and bold designs are certain to be crushed to atoms. For deep laid and unfathomable scheming our politicians are not behind hand, and we have an assurance no effort will be neglected by the friends of known and unknown candidates to forward the ends of their favorites. The democracy of California will secure the vote of the State for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, whether the man selected be Bu-

faverite. The democracy of California will secure the vote of the State for the nominee of the Cincinnati Cenvention, whether the man selected be Buchanan, Cass, Donglas, or any other sound national statesman. Their partiality for Buchanan will not cause them to be dissatisfied with another candidate coming up to the right standard. Mr. Fillmore has few friends in this State.

Mr. W. H. Rhedes, late private secretary to the Governor, owes his dismissal from that position in assuming to disparage the wisdom of the Solons of the Legislature lately dispersed. As a political martyr, and wielding a bold and pointed pen, he is determined to let the people comprehend his situation. In the canvass last year he did yeoman's service in the Know Nothing cause, and was rewarded with the office he has just lost, and for which his acquirements well fitted him. Under the signature of "Caxton" he has advanced some extreme opinions, always supported with marked ability. Members of the Legislature, taking umbrage at a letter published by him, demand his removal; and on refusing to resign, he was turned adrift by the Governor, in a communication containing just two lines. He regrets that his removal should be caused by what he calls "defunct partizans," and says his offence was "the honest expression of opinion. The Know Nothings

seem to oppose all independence of thought, and proscribe even members of their own organization who are bold enough to point out their errors. In becoming a member of the Order, I did not dream that I must cease to be a patriot. I find that I was mistaken. I am unworthy of them, and I beg thus publicly to tender my resignation."

The criminal code has been modified in some respects by the Legislature during its late sension. The most important alteration is the changing the punishment for robbery from death, at the discretion of the jury, to imprisonment in the State prison. This severe penalty was necessary a few years ago, but such harsh laws are not needed now. We may have occasional instances in the interior where systematic violence on the part of certain classes makes it a duty incumbent on citizens for their own defence to inflict summary chastisement as the only means of bringing these people to know the consequences that are certain to follow the perpetration of crime. But they are rare.

Since the arrival of the John L. Stephens from Panama, bringing news of the massacre of passengers on the Isthmus, the city has been in a skate of great excitement. The papers speak of the riot in the most indignant tones, and urge immediate hostifities. Rumors of every kind are afloat. It is stated an expedition is organized to proceed to Panama, take the town, and visit on the inhabitants the retribution their treasherous and blood thirty deeds merit. There has been an active demand for frearms, particularly revolvers, for the last two day and at least seven hundred and fifty must have been sold to persons leaving in the steamer to-day. If the Panama people renew their attack on the passengers that go from here they will lament it, for every one is fully prepared to defend himself on the least sympton of an aggressive spirit. Gov. Foote attended a meeting on Saturday to perfect arrangements for securing a safe transit across the Islhmus, and it is said a resolution was arrived at to despatch a body of men to see th

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States

Patent Office for the week ending June 3, 1856— Patent Office for the week ending June 3, 1856—each bearing that date:—
william Alley, of Columbus, Ga., for improvement in uterine supporters.
Solomon Andrews, of Perth Amboy, N. J., for improvement in gas burning lamps.
Josiah Ashenfelder, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in marble sawing machines.
N. Aubin, of Albany, N. Y., for improvement in feeding annarating for gas relocts.

feeding apparatus for gas retorts.

Jesse Battey, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., for improved method of regulating windmills.

Jos. Becker, of New York, N. Y., for improved pi-

anoforte action.
William Burdon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in relieving slide valves from the pressure of John Casey, of New York, N. Y., for improvement

n window frames. Richard H. Cole, of St. Louis, Mo., for improvement in nut machines.

Thomse Estlock, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved device and walls of building, for preventing damage to goods by water in case of fires.

Richard H. Cole, of St. Louis, Mo., for improve-

Richard H. Cole, of St. Louis, Mo., for improvement in making nuts.
Richard H. and John C Cole, of St. Louis, Mo., for improved machine for polishing metallic nuts.
George Crangle, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in rotary brick machines.
Rufus Ellis, of Boston, Mass, for improvement in needles for knitting machines.
Benjamin Gilpatrick, of Lowell, Mass., for improved sear, set

proved saw set.

Sylvester H. Gray, of Bridgeport, Conn., for imprevement in machines for felting hat bodies.

Jacob Green, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in gas consuming furnaces.

John G. Hock, of Newark, N. J., for improvement Christian Knauer, of Pittsburg, Pa., for copying

oresa. Wm. D. Leavitt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improved sawing machine.

Henry F. Mann, of Westville, Ind., for improve ment in harvester frames.

Wm. N. Manning, of Rockport, Mass., for improvement in melodeons.

Robert Myers, of Factory Point, Vt., for improved mathle saving weather.

Robert Myers, of Factory Point, vt., for improved marble sawing machine.

Foster Nowell, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in wool carding machines.
R. H. Peverly, of Chelsea, Mass., for improvement in self-regulating ships' compasses.

Samuel Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in clear furnaces. provement in glass furnaces.

Josiah A. Rollins, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in melodeens.
Issac M. Singer, of New York, N. Y., for im-

provement in sewing machines for binding hats.

Lysander Spooner, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in elastic bottoms for chairs and other ar-Wm. Samuels and Geo. L. Stansbury, of Jackson

Wm. Samuels and Geo. L. Stansbury, of Jackson Township, Ind., for improved boring machine. Wm. B. Treadwell, of Albany, N. Y., for improvement in cooking stoves.

John A. Toll, of Sugar Bridge, O., for improved marble sawing machine.

Otis Tufts, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in operating valves of steam engines.

Henry S. Vrooman, of Lagansport, Ind., for improved sawing machine.

Chapman Warner, of Green Point, N. Y., for improved filter.

proved filter.

Marshal Wheeler, of Honesdale, Pa., for improvement in gas regulators.

Allen B. Wilson, of Waterbury, Conn., for improvement in grain and grass harvesters.

Henry R. Worthington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improved method of attaching steam to a conical valve.

Linus Yale, Jr., of Newport, N. Y., for improved

Frederick B. E. Beaumont, of Upper Woodball, Eng., for improvement in friearms. Solon Bishop, of Horner, N. Y., for improvement in washing machines.

John T. Bever, of Haynesville, Mo., for improvement in washing machines.

Samuel L. Deuney, of Lancaster, Pa., for improvement in hand corn planters.

David L. Davis, of Dedham, Mass., for improvement in clastic bearings for railroad chairs.

James W. Evans, of New York, N. Y., for improved analgamator.

Mahlon S. Frest, of Detroit, Mich., for improve-

ment in railroad car brakes.

Cyrus Garrett and Thomas Cottman, of Cincin-Cyrus Garrett and Thomas Could ploughs.

nati, O., for improvement in subsoil ploughs.

Horace L. Hervey, of Quincy, Ill., for improvement in parallactic instruments for measuring distances. George Kesling, of Lebanon, O., for improvement

in firearms.

Servetus Longley, of Cincinnati, O., for improved apparatus for rolling and handling barrels, &c.

John McChesney, of Louisville, Ky., for improvement in washing machines.

Jacob J. & H. F. Mann, of Westville, Ind., for improvement in resping machines.

Joseph Mumford, of Clarksburg, O., for improvement in revolving last holders.

Joseph Smith, of Condit, O., for improvement in

ment in revolving last holders.
Joseph Smith, of Condit, O., for improvement in machines for raking and loading hay.
Oren Stoddard, of Busti, N. Y., for improvement in machines for husking corn.
Lucius E. Treadwell, of Warren, Mass., for improvement in lattice bridges.
George W. N. Yost, of Pittsburg, Pa., for improved driving wheels for s'eam drags or propellers.
George W. N. Yost, of Pittsburg, Pa., for improved steam land propeller.
Samuel Fahrney, of Boonsboro, Md., assignor to Abraham Huffer and Benjamin Fahrney, of Washington county, Md., for improved vice.
Collen Whipple, of Providence, R. I., assignor to the New England Screw Company, of same place, for improvement in making screws.
Wm. P. Wood, of Washington, D. C., assignor to Samuel De Vaughn and Wm. P. Wood, of same place, for improved mitre box.
Daniel Dodge, of Heeseville, N, Y., for improvement in pail machines.